

The National Whig
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1847.
FOR PRESIDENT, IN
1850,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO

PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.
Mr. T. M. Kimber is no longer an Agent for the National Whig.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the National Whig for advertisements, are respectfully requested to make payment either to the Proprietor in person, or to Mr. G. L. Gilchrist, who is our sole Agent, and whose receipts alone will be recognized by us as valid.

The Brecken county, Ky., Whigs have responded to the nomination of Old Zach with all their might and main. Go it, boys!

One of Tom's pigmy ponies is dead. Tom feels the loss severely, though it is a small one.

The great mass of the Locofoco party throughout the country are evidently disposed to capitulate to Gen. Taylor. We hope the majority in the House of Representatives will not pass a vote of censure on him for his acceptance of the capitulation. *Ibid.*

We have, in our possession, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the complete report of a trial in the Inquisition, and by the Inquisition, from the first charge against the prisoner, to his petition after conviction and condemnation. The whole is in manuscript, bearing the seal of each officer and the remarkable signature of the Inquisitor.

We learn that the body of a beautiful female, apparently from 16 to 18 years of age, entirely divested of clothing, was found on Sunday, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a wood about three miles north-east of Camden, near what is known as the Devil's Run. From the condition of the corpse, it was evidently that of a person who had been dead at least three weeks. It is said that a wound was discovered on the back part of the head.

A volunteer who has returned from the Mexican war, says—"I have seen the elephant, trunk, tusk, and all, and am more than satisfied. I went out a Polk soldier, and return a Taylor Whig." We guess Mr. Polk and his Cabinet were to go through what this poor volunteer has gone, they would return Taylor Whigs too.

By last night's mail we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 10th ult., three days later than by our Laredo Reindeer Express. No further tidings from Jalapa. Health of Vera Cruz good.

Company G of Illinois volunteers have possession of Santa Ana's cork leg. They say it has this inscription around the garter part of it—"Honi soit qui mal y touche. Prends garde, Monsieur Polk."

The old wheat of the upper counties in Virginia is pouring into Winchester. We are glad to hear it. Flour must feel the influence of this glut.

The Parkerburg (Va.) Gazette goes for old Zach with a fury. We expect to hear next of the Richmond Enquirer falling in, for it will soon be left alone.

Col. Mata has been exchanged, and goes home to fight to again with redoubled zeal. It seems he has written a paper about the war, which he intends to publish when he gets home. Wonder whether it will be like Mr. Polk's last message—*mutatis mutandis*.

The French have built up the capture of La Vega by Col. May into a grand opera which is played in New Orleans. It was certainly *UNA Grande Opera*.

The races at Nashville commenced on Tuesday last. The race on that day, mile heats was won by Quik's ch. f., by Wagner. Time, 1:52½—1:51½.

The race on Wednesday, two mile heats, for four-year olds, was won by Edwards ch. f., by Wagner. Time, 3:58—3:50½—3:52.

Major Gwynne, 9th Inf., has arrived at N. Orleans with 305 troops, officers included, on his way to Vera Cruz.

The New York Herald says that Gen. Taylor will advance upon the capital of Mexico by way of San Luis de Potosi. Glad to hear that the old Hero is to be in motion once more, as we are to have no peace.

The President will be at his post again on Saturday, says the Doctor of the New York Herald.

Mr. Grund's last Ledger Letter says that General Scott's proclamation was prepared by his own hand. Mr. Buchanan has misled you, sir, if he told you this. It is the production of Mr. Buchanan and not of Gen. Scott. The next batch of Pro. Docs. from the State Department will show who is right, the National Whig or Mr. Grund.

We observe that the New York Courier and Enquirer has, by some accident, attributed to the National Intelligencer a paragraph concerning a German paper issued in this city, which never appeared in this paper, and, as we have no information of what is there stated as fact, we should be glad to be relieved from the responsibility for it.—*Eda. Nat. Intelligencer*.

The paragraph in question was originally published in the National Whig, and in copying it the Baltimore Patriot credited it to the National Intelligencer. We gladly relieve the National Intelligencer from all responsibility for it. *National Whig*.

BITTER NUTS FOR THE UNION TO CRACK.

UPON THE WHIG PARTY RESTS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, says the President's Gazette.

Go to, now, old man of the Washington Union, whose shoulders are bent with the weight of years, and whose head is hoar with the snows of many winters—go to, now, cease lying and answer these questions.

Was it the Whig party that elected James Knox Polk President of these United States? Was it a Whig President who advised Mr. Tyler to elect the House resolutions to annex Texas as a State to this confederacy, in the teeth of a declaration made by Mexico that such an act would be followed by war? Was it a Whig President who approved that election when he mounted the Chair of State in March 1845? Was it a Whig President who ordered the American Army to the west bank of the Nueces?

Was it a Whig President who waited a whole year for Gen. Taylor to take upon himself the responsibility of marching to the Rio Grande, when our right to the territory of Texas up to the Rio Grande was as perfect in March 1845, as it was in March 1846? Was it a Whig President, who was forced by Gen. Taylor's refusal to move from Corpus Christi, to order him to march the American army to the Rio Grande? Was it a Whig President who elected to make the boundary of the Rio Grande the ultimatum of the government, and when Congress recognized the existence of a war with Mexico, changed the character of the war from a defensive to an offensive one?

Was it a Whig President, who, after occupying the banks of the Nueces, sent Mr. Sillid to brow beat Mexico and force her into a war with the United States whether she would or not? Was it a Whig President, who sent Mr. Sillid to Mexico to aggravate her feelings against the United States, by reviving the Texas controversy and opening a bitter correspondence with that Government? Was it a Whig President who, when Mexico consented to receive a commission to discuss the question of boundary, refused to send a commissioner, but insisted on her reopening diplomatic relations which had been suspended in the person of Mr. Shannon, and receiving a regular Minister? Was it a Whig President who sent Mr. Parrot out as Secretary of the Embassy when that gentleman was personally obnoxious to Mexico? Was it a Whig President who ordered the American arms to the Rio Grande while Congress was in session, and thus brought on open and actual hostilities, without consulting the war-making power?

Was it a Whig President who asked Congress to acknowledge the war which he had unconstitutionally declared? Was it a Whig Congress that recognized the war? Was it a Whig President who exposed Gen. Taylor to a superior Mexican force in the battles of the Rio Grande? Did the Whigs, as a party, refuse to recognize the war, after Mr. Polk had declared it, in violation of the constitution? Did they, as a party, refuse to vote for the supplies to carry on the war? Was it a Whig President who granted a pass to Santa Ana, the worst foe the United States has now in Mexico, to permit him to return to Mexico to stir up the Mexicans to fight us, and to furnish them with one of the best Generals of the age to lead them against our armies? Was it a Whig President who gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy in restoring them their exiled President? Was it a Whig President who let the blockading squadron lie idle off Vera Cruz for nearly a whole year, without permitting it to fire a single gun or make a single demonstration against the castle of Uluia? Was it a Whig President, who, when he was authorized by law to call out 50,000 volunteers, refused to do so, but prolonged the war by sending to the field not half that force? Was it a Whig President, who, jealous of Taylor after the battles of the Rio Grande, refused to supply him with transportation for the war of invasion, which he had determined it should be? Was it a Whig President who complained through his mouth-piece of the Union at Gen. Taylor's slow advance on Monterey, when the transportation which had been promised in July did not reach him till November following?

Was it a Whig President, who, on the eve of the four pitched battles which General Taylor has fought and won in Mexico, made the Union prepare the way to insult and throw blame upon the gallant old Hero, in the event of a defeat? Is it a Whig President who has sued the Mexicans to make peace after every battle in which we have conquered them? Was it a Whig President who sent to Mexico in the midst of an agent to propose peace who is universally known by her principal men and universally despised? Was it a Whig President who, alarmed at the growing fame of Gen. Taylor after the battle of Monterey, sought a reconciliation with Gen. Scott and sent him to the seat of war to supercede Taylor? Was it a Whig President who omitted with studied neglect the name of Taylor in his second annual message? Was it a Whig President who disavowed the capitulation of Monterey and set his friends to work to tear the laurels of victory from the old Hero's brow? Were they Whigs, who, in the last Congress vilified Taylor and denied to him military genius and soldierly skill either in planning a campaign or ordering a battle? Were they Whigs, who in Congress objected to Taylor's having the chief command because he was a Whig? Was it a Whig President who ordered Scott to strip Taylor of the flower of his troops and drive the old Thunder into exile in the black fort of Monterey? Was it a Whig President who ordered all communication between the War Department and Taylor to be cut off from November, 1846, to April, 1847? Was it a Whig President who left General Taylor with 5000 volunteers exposed to an attack from Santa Ana within eight days march of him? Was it a Whig President, who, in conversation and through his subsidized presses affected to look for peace out of the defeat of Taylor, when all the while it was the personal destruction of Taylor that he sought and hoped for? Was it a Whig President, who, after he had sent General Scott to the field under a solemn promise to him that his rear should be protected, sought to supersede both Scott and Taylor by making Thomas Hart Benton Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States? Was it a Whig Congress that refused to give the President the ten new regiments he asked for last session until more than two months had passed? Was it a Whig Pres-

ident who asked for and got three millions of peace money? Is it a Whig President who has the management of this peace fund and is unable to buy peace with it? Is it a Whig President who refuses to avow openly to Mexico that conquest of her territory is not the object of the war? Is it a Whig President who persists in continuing the war by detaching from the conquered enemy that which he knows the enemy will never consent to grant? Is it a Whig President who has rent the Constitution into fragments by usurping the power of laying taxes not only upon foreign goods but upon American goods, and making rules for the capture of the United States? Was it a Whig President who sought—in violation of the Constitution to constitute Mr. Benton chief in command of the armies in Mexico after Congress refused to create the office? Is it a Whig President who proposes to sequester the church property of Mexico to support our armies of invasion and occupation? Is it a Whig President who announces to the world the adoption by our government of this savage and wicked policy through a gazette established by him to convey his sentiments to the people? Are they Whigs presses which have urged a war of conquest and subjugation? Are they Democratic presses which have urged peace at every sacrifice? Did Whig soldiers and Whig officers stay at home and leave Democratic soldiers and Democratic officers to wage this war which has been sought on all occasions to be made a Democratic party war? Do Whig presses and Whig orators preach up war, war, war against Mexico? Have Whig orators or Whig presses ever urged Mexico not to make peace? Have not Whig orators and Whig presses been denounced by the Executive and his mouth pieces, as traitors to their country because they dared to lift up their voices for peace in the midst of war?

Get your hammer and stone, old man of the Union and crack these nuts. Cease lying and answer these questions truly. If you can answer them so as to fix the charge upon the Whig Party of the responsibility of the continuance of the war, we will submit. But the true answers which the public will give these questions, the moment they are propounded will stamp your assertion at the head of this article as a purpose and diabolical falsehood and will place the responsibility of beginning and continuing the Mexican war where it really rests,—upon the shoulders of James K. Polk and his party! He could have peace in twenty days if he would only speak the word, but no,—peace is not his object. It is war, war, war—a war of subjugation and occupation, a President-making party-continuing war. But crack these nuts old man of the Washington Union crack them and eat their contents. *Thy belly will be bitter—but it must be.*

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1847.
To the Editor of the National Whig:
Six:—As the first Monday in June is at hand, when the sovereign people elect their municipal servants, permit me to inquire, through the medium of your columns, what may have been the fate of the resolutions, offered in the Common Council of this city by Mr. Peter Brady, authorizing swords to be presented, in the name of the Corporation, to Col. Charles A. May, and Lieut. Alfred Pleasanton, of the 2d Dragoons, in testimony of the pride felt by the City of Washington, in the acknowledged merit of these, her heroic sons, at the storming of the Mexican batteries on the Rio Grande, the 9th May 1846.

On 2d November last, the above resolutions were, after some discussion, laid on the table, by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Wilson, Johnson, King, Halliday, Borrows, Hill, Sweeney, Fulmer, Queen, Lloyd, Cassell—11. Nays, Messrs. Davis, Moorhead, Wallach, Brady, Dement, Miller, Cull—7. Ever since that day the resolutions appear to have slept in the tomb of the Capulets.

The parsimony that would grudge the honorary testimonial of a sword to each of these gallant officers, has, certainly, not been imitated by other cities; and it remains to be seen, at the polls, whether the patriotic citizens of Washington will sanction or condemn the motives which influenced the conduct of Messrs. Easby, Sweeney, and Hill, in their bitter hostility to the resolutions.

D.
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1847.
CHARLES W. FENTON.
Sir: The articles I presented you having reference to a circumstance that took place in the Patent Office, and appeared in your paper yesterday, I had before presented to Col. Seaton with a request to publish them in the National Intelligencer, and he (Mr. Seaton) after carefully reading them replied that it was of too trifling a nature to make, or publish such charges against two such honorable gentlemen as the Hon. Edmund Burke and James Buchanan, and he should not do it.

Yours respectfully,
JULIUS HATCH.

To the Editor of the National Whig:
It is rumored that four or five newspapers are shortly to be started in this city, printed in the French, Spanish, Italian, and Welsh languages, with a view of receiving the advertising patronage of Mr. Polk's administration.—We do not see why they should not be equally entitled to be fed on Treasury paper, as well as Mr. Grund of the German Democrat. If a law of Congress can be violated in one instance, it can be done in another. What does the Post Master General and Mr. Walker say to this? Will they support them?

How can Post Master Johnson account to Congress for the useless expenditure, (amounting to about \$2000) of publishing his Mail Contracts in an obscure German paper, with but about 170 subscribers—when there is a special act of Congress in existence, directing him to publish his advertisements in but two of the papers in this city, having the largest circulation? Will he place this useless expenditure on the list of "secret services?"

T.

FOR THE NATIONAL WHIG.
I am glad to perceive by the communication in yesterday's Whig from Mr. Hatch that although his representations of the gross outrage as being perpetrated in the Patent Office received no notice from the commissioner, nor from his master the Secretary of State,—that he has drawn the attention of the people to the fact, and that in such a manner as to have no doubt of the correctness. That abuses so gross as those mentioned should be tolerated is astonishing, and if they be not at once corrected, what guarantee has the man who may have labored for years at an invention, that if his model is allowed to be examined (before he obtains letters patent therefor) by others than those appointed for the purpose, that in some important principle they may not be applied to other uses, and he be deprived of the benefit of his labours.—I hope this matter may not be allowed to pass unheeded, but by an appeal to Congress, an investigation may take place which will correct and expose the corruptions which are practised in this, as well as in other Departments of Government by men hailing from the same state as Bundles and who by accident and intrigue have had the power bestowed upon them.

E.
The Whigs of Platt county, Mo., recently held a meeting in Platt city, where among other resolutions the following were adopted. Read, Mr. Ritchie, and tremble.

"And whereas we see with regret indirect attempts being made by some of the political journals of the country to sully the hard-earned fame of a gallant officer, for no other reason than that he is growing in the affection of his countrymen, therefore—

"Resolved, That on this day, in order to rescue his reputation, won by an iron nerve, a cool head, and a vigorous heart, upon many a bloody battlefield, from the assaults of political jealousy, we, in the name of the Whigs of this community, throw to the breeze the political flag of Zachary Taylor, pledging ourselves to fight beneath its rich and ample folds until it shall float triumphantly over every State, city and hamlet of this Confederacy; until virtue shall triumph over the arts of the demagogue—until General Zachary Taylor be promoted to the chief command of the American forces, by virtue of his office of President of the United States."

[Louisville Journal.]
There is a spirited Taylor paper at Clarksville, Tenn., called 'The Rough and Ready.' Some of its eloquent contributors are said to be ladies.—The truth is, the ladies are so full of enthusiasm for General Taylor that many of them would, if necessary, fight under his banner in the battle field.

The Locofoco papers will not admit that Mr. Polk committed a blunder in letting Santa Ana into Mexico, and yet it is certain either that he committed a blunder in doing this or that he really intended to bring about all the disastrous and bloody events that have been the result of it! *Ibid.*

A Mexican, writing to the French paper in New York city, says that 'Gen. Taylor's victories created immense consternation at the city of Mexico.' What extraordinary victories they must have been to create 'immense consternation' at the capital of both countries at the same time! *Ibid.*

The Boston Chronicle expresses the hope that Mr. Polk may fall into the hands of the Mexicans. If he were to do so, we suppose he would be exchanged. Probably Gen. Scott would give Santa Ana's wooden leg in exchange for him. *Ibid.*

Col. Mata, one of the Mexican prisoners at New Orleans, says that out of 12 American deserters who were in the battle of Buena Vista, 28 were killed. He thinks there were about sixty deserters from our lines, at Vera Cruz, and that these desertions will increase as our army penetrates the country. The delicious climate and beauty of the country, in his opinion, will cause many of our veterans to swerve from the path of loyalty and duty.

Just before the departure of the Mississippi regiment from Monterey on its way home, a drizzly rain set in, in the midst of which the regiment, under command of Capt. Hooper, marched in front of Gen. Taylor's tent and presented arms. The General was in his tent, but came out and shook hands with Captain H., and then addressed the following remarks to them with much feeling:—"My friends, I part from you with great reluctance. You are about returning to your homes and your families covered with honors scarcely ever equalled. You have won honor for yourselves, your State and your country, and I can only express a sincere hope for your health and future happiness." He then shook hands with the officers, and as the regiment filed off, they gave three hearty cheers for the brave old General under whom they won such green and unfading laurels.

The Richmond Whig is informed that the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun is not a clerk in the State Department. He is Francis J. Grund Esquire, who wrote a life of Harrison in 1840; was made consul to Bremen and rejected, was afterwards confirmed as consul to Antwerp, and is now a resident of this city. He is the Washington correspondent also of the Philadelphia Ledger, and does the foreign correspondence of that paper and the Union occasionally. He is the intimate friend of Mr. Buchanan. We say this on an indubitable authority. What Mr. Grund writes is always semi-official.

Why those lips so coral red?
But to be on kisses fed.
Why those fond beseeching eyes?
But to ask for such supplies.
Why those arms so dainty fair?
But to hold the kisser there.

SUNDAY.—The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday, the 8th day of May.
The Mexican Army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th day of September—the battle commenced the next morning.
The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th of January.

The battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday, the 21st day of February.
The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on Sunday the 29th day of February.

The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday, the 29th day of March.
The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday the 18th day of April.

The better the day the better the dead—we suppose is the principle upon which these events can be accounted for.

Thanks, thanks, to that sterling Whig Sentinel published at Millinotown, Pa., for his kind notice of us, and the list of newspapers published in his Congressional District. We will cheerfully accede to the Sentinel's request if he will publish for one year the advertisement in to-day's Whig.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.—We learn from the New Haven Palladium that the Sultan of Turkey is anxious to learn the structure and working of the Magnetic Telegraph, and recently some beautiful instruments, with all the apparatus, for a Telegraph two miles in length, were sent out to him by Professor Silliman, Jr., of Yale College.

SECOND WARD.
Mr. Enixson: Please publish the above ticket, and oblige
MANY VOTERS.
For Alderman,
JOHN WILSON,
Common Council.
LEWIS JOHNSON,
JAMES F. HALLIDAY,
NICHOLAS CALLAN.
*To supply the place of Mr. King, resigned.

THIRD WARD.
The following ticket will be supported by the voters of the third Ward.
For Alderman,
S. P. FRANKLIN,
Common Council.
JOSEPH BORROWS,
JAMES W. MOORHEAD,
SILAS H. HILL.

FIFTH WARD.
For Alderman,
PETER BRADY,
Common Council.
RICHARD DEMENT,
E. W. SMALLWOOD,
A. J. GARDNER.

CITY ITEMS.
Circuit Court. This court is just about terminating a long and arduous session. Much business has been transacted, their Honors, having been engaged daily from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. since the fourth Monday of March last.

To-day, Mr. Cox continued his argument in the case of Esiko and others vs. Armstrong and Bonford, administrators, de bonis non, of Kosciusko.—This is part and parcel of one of the oldest cases on the chancery records. It grows out of a will made by the celebrated Kosciusko, somewhere about the year 1825. The argument of the cause has been conducted with an ability commensurate with the importance of the matter in issue.

To-morrow the court will probably adjourn.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD
WILL BE GIVEN for the apprehension and securing in jail, in Prince George's county or the District of Columbia, so that I get him again, my negro man PHILIP. I suppose he is about five feet five inches high, active and well made, small head and small eyes, his beard is thin and in spots, no marks that I recollect. He is orderly and speaks slow and low. His clothing is drab or gray, but I understand he took all his clothes with him, so that he may be dressed otherwise. He may be about 25 or 26 years of age. I bought him out of the estate of Mr. John A. Norton, between Nottingham and Piscataway. He may be about that place, or skulking about Dr. Edward Everfield's, near Piscataway, where he is said to have a wife, or he may be trying to make his way to some free State.

I can truly say, he went away on Sunday evening, the 30th May, without any just cause, for I do not recollect of ever speaking harsh to him. He left his wife and children at home.

THOS. N. BADEN,
Near Nottingham, Prince George's co., Md.
June 3 31aw2w

The Daily National Whig.
Is published in the City of Washington, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria and in Baltimore the same evening, at 64 cents a week, payable to the Sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., by his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or other questions. The National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG.
One of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,
Proprietor of National Whig.
Washington, June 3, 1847.

P. S. ALL daily, weekly and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noting the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig Office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our Editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns.

C. W. F.
GOODYEAR'S PATENT INSOLUBLE
India Rubber Fabrics!!!
M. H. STEVENS, (late Fish & Co.) has for sale a great variety of India Rubber Goods; such as Cloaks, Coats, Bags, Haversacks, Saddle Bags, Paper File Holders, Door Springs, &c. &c. In fact, nearly every article made of India Rubber on hand, or procured at two or three days notice.

Also, a full assortment of BLACK & WHITE HATS, of the various fabrics now in vogue.

STEVENS, (late Fish & Co.)
Genl's Outfitter Store, No. 1 Brown's Hotel.
June 3 61aw10t

\$1 50 BECK'S \$1 50
DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS,
Removed to the corner of 7th street and Penn.
avenue, over Stoll's Drug Store.

ACCURATE and highly finished Portraits for \$1 50, Groups in proportion.
Port Manners cases attended to with promptitude and certain success at a reasonable advance. A share of the public patronage is most respectfully solicited.
June 1st
J. H. B. BECK.

Balt. & Ohio Railroad Co.,
Washington Branch.
ON and after this day, 1st instant, the EXTRA TRAIN of Cars will leave at 12 o'clock, M. instead of 12½, as heretofore. The change is made in order to ensure connection with the East Line from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
By order:
T. H. FARNSON, Agent.
June 1, 1847. 4t

GREAT BARGAINS!
JUST FROM THE MANUFACTURERS—
A large supply of Summer
Dress, from \$2 to \$3 50.
Ladies' Fine Shirts from 50 cts to \$1.
As large an assortment as can be found in any other
store in the city of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses, Children's, and
Baby's Boots, Gaiters, Socks and Shoes
At cheap rates, and every article guaranteed.
As cheap as any store in the city, and as good as any.
PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE,
Corner of 11th and Arch streets, between
May 31st

BON TON HOUSE,
BON TON BOWLING SALOON,
Corner of Pennsylvania and New Jersey Ave-
nues, Capital Hill.

JAMES CASPARIS has the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that his House and Saloon, continue open for the accommodation of visitors who desire to enjoy a pleasant hour in beautiful exercises.
He keeps on hand the best liquors, and is ready to furnish at a moment's notice all the fashionable beverages of the day.
His Reading-room is supplied with all the papers of the city and District.
Gentlemen visiting the Capitol grounds are requested to give him a call.
Just received, a large lot of the best imported SEGARS.
may 31 1m

"ROUGH AND READY" PANTS.
A few more left, at fifty cents a pair.

Also, running off at auction prices, a good assortment of SUMMER CLOTH, Tweed and Linen Coats, Satin, Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Cassimere, Linen, and Cambron Pants; with Shirts, Suspenders, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, and a variety of Fancy Goods.
WM. B. LEWIS,
Penn. avenue, near 11th street.

may 29 1w
ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

REMOVAL.
ADAMS & CO. take this method of informing the public, that they have removed their Office from their former place of Business, to the Buildings, to the large and convenient Store-rooms, three doors below Gadsby's Hotel, Penn. avenue, and a few doors below the Railroad Depot, where they are now more fully prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of packages to the following places:
Boston, Richmond, Cincinnati,
New York, Petersburg, Louisville,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis,
Baltimore, Wheeling, &c. &c. &c.
Adams & Co. will also forward specie and other valuables, and Collect Drafts, Notes, &c., on all the above places at reasonable rates.
G. S. McFRESH,
may 27—e2m Agent.

SEGAR, TOBACCO, AND SNUFF STORE,
Corner Penn. avenue and 1st, three doors west.

THE public are respectfully informed, that by calling at the above named store they can be supplied with a choice selection of Segars, consisting in part as follows, viz:
Casadores
Principe
La Norma
Rifle
Half-Spanish, &c.
Also on hand, a prime lot of
Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. all of which she will sell very low.
may 26 1m

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.
Gentlemen's Outfitter Store.

M. H. STEVENS, Brown's Hotel, calls the attention of his customers, citizens, and strangers, to the large and elegant assortment of—
Long-napped Oregon Beaver Hats
Dress and blue gossamer Summer Hats
Black lustrous Mole-skin Hats
Do. gossamer and ventilated Cassimere Hats.
Also, a small assortment of fine Panama, Manilla, Straw and Leghorn Hats.
Military and Naval Chapeaux and Undress Caps for the Army and Navy, for every grade of the service, on hand, or made to order.
Wardrobe Articles.
Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Robes de Chambre, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
M. H. STEVENS,
may 22 10tiefc (Late Fish & Co.)

JOHN CONNELLY,
CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and would respectfully inform them that he has on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or approved paper. He is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture of the latest style and most approved patterns; such as—
Mahogany dressing Room
" spring seat Sofa
" rocking and parlor Chairs
" card, centre, and dining Tables
" Wardrobes
" Bedsteads
And, in fact, every thing usually found in a cabinet ware room.

Undertaking.
He is also prepared to attend funerals at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms; and he is confident that from his long experience in attending funerals, that he will give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN CONNELLY,
7th street, between H and I.
may 20 1y

CIRCULARS, etc. etc.
Neatly printed at this office